

**COMPETENCE BASED CURRICULUM****JUNIOR SCHOOL****IRE****Opener****Marking scheme****7**

2024

TIME  
2 HRS

SCHOOL: .....

NAME: .....

ASSESSMENT NO: ..... SIGN: ..... DATE: .....

**RUBRICS (for official use)**

<b>Mark Score Range</b>	<b>Below 40</b>	<b>40-59</b>	<b>60-79</b>	<b>80-100</b>
<b>PERFORMANCE LEVEL</b>	<i>Below expectation</i>	<i>Approaching expectations</i>	<i>Meeting expectations</i>	<i>Exceeding expectations</i>

**FOR FACILITATOR'S USE ONLY**

<b>OUT OF</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>LEARNERS SCORE</b>	
<b>PERCENTAGE SCORE</b>	
<b>PERFORMANCE LEVEL</b>	

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

1. Answer all the questions in the spaces provided.
2. Ensure your work is neat.

1. Define the term Quran. (2 mks)

The word Quran is an Arabic word, derived from the root "qaraa" which means to be recited or to read. Quran: Is the speech of Allah, sent down to the last Prophet Muhammad through Angel Jibreel, in its precise meaning and precise wording, transmitted to us by numerous persons (Tawatur).

2. What was the need for revelation of the Quran? State five points. (5 mks)

- a) To unite different religious groups
- b) The previous books were only intended for a particular group, society or community but the Quran was intended for the whole mankind
- c) The previous books were only suitable for a particular time but Quran's message is everlasting up to the Day of Judgment
- d) To give good code of conduct to mankind
- e) To give mankind true knowledge of Tawheed and Allah's attributes
- f) Allah had promised to reveal the Quran in the previous books
- g) The previous books were either lost or their messages distorted hence revelation of the Quran to correct them.
- h) The earlier religions and messengers continuously assured their followers of the coming of the messenger with a book. The revelation of the Quran was fulfillment of this
- i) To give knowledge of the hidden world e.g. Hell.paradise etc
- j) To give knowledge relating to the science of the universe

3. State three roles of Angel Jibril in the revelation of the Quran.(3 mks)

- a) Brought down the revelation to the prophet (SAW) from Allah
- b) He explain the message to the prophet( SAW)
- c) He assisted the prophet (SAW) in memorization of the Quran.
- d) He revised the Quran with the prophet (SAW) the complete Quran.
- e) He guided the prophet (SAW) in the order of the arrangement of the Quran.
- f) He visited the prophet (SAW) Frequently in human form as the need arose.
- g) He transferred the Quran from lauhul-Mahfudh (preserved Tablet) to Baitul-Izza (The lowest of the heavens).
- h) He used to comfort the prophet during revelation

4. Describe the two stages in which the Quran was revealed. (4 mks)

- a) From lauhl-Mahfudh (the well preserved tablet) to Baitui-Izza (the lowest of the Heavens)

all together in one night (lailatul-Qadir)

- b) From Baitul-Izza to the Earth in portions throughout the 23 years of

prophet hood the first being in Ramadhan through angel Jibril.

5. State four reasons for revelation of the Quran in portions. (4 mks)

- a) Make the memorization of the Quran easier for the believers.
- b) Allow room for spiritual development among the believers.
- c) The revelation was difficult experience for the prophet (SAW) and needed time as a human being to adopt the particular environment.
- d) To serve as a miracle and challenge to the infidels of Mecca.
- e) To serve the purpose of gradual legislation.
- f) To make understanding and application of the revelation easier for the believers.

6. Study the Transliteration below *Bismilahi rahman rahim.*

- a) *Alhamduli lilahi rabil-aalamin.*
- b) *Arahmanir-rahim*
- c) *Maliki yaumi-din*
- d) *Iyyaka na'budu wa iyyaka nastain*
- e) *Ihdina siratal mustqim*
- f) *Siratal ladhina ana'mta alaihim ghairil maghdhubi alaihim waldhaalain*

i. Translate the given Al-Fatiha. (7 mks)

- a) In the name of Allah the most Gracious, most merciful.
- b) Praise be to Allah, The cherisher and sustainer of the world.
- c) Most Gracious most Merciful.
- d) Master of the Day of Judgment.
- e) Thee we worship and Thee aid we seek.
- f) Show us the straight way
- g) The way of those on whom you have bestowed favor not of those who evoked your anger or of those who go astray.

ii. What is the Significance surah Al-Fatiha? (4mks)

- a) Acts as a supplication
- b) It is the opening chapter of the Quran
- c) It teaches us about attribute of Allah
- d) It's a pillar of prayer (swalat)
- e) It the essence of the book
- f) It is referred as the mother of the Quran
- g) The Surah advice mankind to seek protection against the wrath of Allah.
- h) It praises Allah and shows His Majesty.

7. What three Lessons are learnt from the surah Al-Fatiha? (3 mks)

- a. That before man does anything he/she should always first praise Allah.
- b. The surah teaches man how to conduct his/her prayers and indicate

that before man prays or asks anything from God he/she should first praise Allah.

- c. We learned that Allah's mercy is for everybody here on earth but on the last day it will be for only those who will have done good deeds. So man should struggle to do goods as much as possible. Man should know that the Day of Judgment is sure to come and that there will be no helper on that day other than one's good deeds. God will be the judge on that day and thus people will get that which will be worth their deeds. Therefore man should struggle to do good in order to escape hell.
  - d. Man learns that it is a crime to worship any other thing other than Allah and that there is nothing that can help man other than God. But God regards nothing from man. Therefore we should increase our prayers and ask for guidance from Him.
  - e. Because guidance is very difficult to attain, man should always ask Allah to assist him.
  - f. That if person performs prayer without reciting this surah his prayer is not acceptable. The prophet said:
  - g. 'Whoever performs any prayer without reciting in them the mother of the Qur'an his prayer shall be incomplete. (He repeated this three times).
8. Study the following surah Al-Nasir
- a. *Idhaa j a'aa nasrull ah walfthu*
  - b. *Waraita-nnasa yadkhuluna fee deen llah afwajaa*
  - c. *Fasabih bihamdi rabbika was'taghfirhuu innahu kaana tawaba*
- i. Translate the above surah Al-Nasir. (3 mks)
    - a. When the help of Allah and victory comes
    - b. And you see the people enter Allah's Religion in crowds
    - c. Then glorify and praise your Lord and ask His forgiveness.
  - ii. What are the teachings of the above surah? (4 mks)
    - a. The Surah is foretell to the peaceful conquest of Mecca
    - b. It concludes the holy message
    - c. It foretells the prophet's death. When this surah was revealed, the prophet (SAW) said" I have been informed of my death and it will take place this year"
    - d. We are taught to pray and seek God's forgiveness frequently so as to win the everlasting peace and rewards in paradise.
    - e. We must thank our Lord for all sorts of assistance and favors He bestows upon us.

9. Study the following Suratul Al-Asri

a. *Wal' Asri*

b. *Innal Insaana lafee khusri*

c. *Illaladhina amanu wa' Amila swalihaat watawaasau bil haqi wata waasau bis-swabri*

**i. Translate the above Suratul Al-Asri. (3mks)**

1. By the time (through the ages)
2. Verily man is in a great state of loss
3. Except such as have faith and do righteous deeds and enjoin each other to uphold truth and patience.

**ii. Outline two Teachings you get from Suratul Al-Asri. (2mks)**

1. The surah stresses that man is ever in loss except those who have faith, do good deeds and preach truth and patience.
2. It's subject matter is to make the people believe the importance of good deeds and pious
3. Allah, the Almighty cites time as a testimony to the fact that man who boasts of his worldly increases and successes indeed he is at lost
4. Importance of the declining day in the life of a man is of much importance as it is time to calculate what one has gained or lost

**10. Mention four Circumstances under which Suratul fill was revealed. (4 mks)**

- a. Abraha Ashram's envy of Mecca's fame and sacredness.
- b. Establishment of Ecclesia (AI Qalis) cathedral in Sanaa by Abraha Ashram.
- c. Abraha Ashram's bid to force Arabs to make pilgrimage to the Ecclesia (AI Qalis) cathedral.
- d. Arabs' defiance of Abraha Ashram.
- e. Abraha Ashram's march to Mecca to destroy the Ka'aba with an army of 60,000 soldiers and 13 elephants.
- f. Meccan's fleeing from Abraha Ashram's advancing army.
- g. Abdul Muttalib's supplication for divine intervention.
- h. Allah's unleashing of miraculous birds with pellets of baked clay (Sijjil).
- i. Destruction of Abraha Ashram's Army.

**11. State other five names of the Quran. (5 mks)**

- a. Dhikr (Remainder)
- b. Majid (Glorious)
- c. Nor (Light)

- d. Furkan (Criterion)
- e. Kitab (Book)
- f. Bashir (Announcer)
- g. Nadhir (Warner)
- h. Tanzil (Revelation)
- i. Hudan (Guidance)
- j. Mubarak (Blessing)
- k. Rahma (Mercy)

12. Mention four subject contents dealt with the Quran. (4 mks)

- a. Divine unity of Allah
- b. Knowledge of the soul
- c. Science of the nature of heavens and earth
- d. History of the past
- e. Allah's commandments and laws
- f. Prophecy of the future
- g. Warnings and encouragements, punishments and rewards
- h. Commercial ethics
- i. Devotional acts

13. List four etiquettes required in reading the Quran. (4 mks)

- a. Keep the Quran in a clean place.
- b. Concentrate fully and leave aside all other preoccupations.
- c. Be ritually clean and sit on clean ground preferably sit facing the Qabah.
- d. Begin the reading with "Audhu-billahi . . . . . ." following by "Bimilahi .."
- e. Ask for Allah blessing when reading verse which contains a promise.
- f. Ask for Allah's mercy when reading verse containing threat.
- g. Say swadaqa -Allahul-adhwim at the end of recitation.
- h. Close with a dua (prayer)
- i. Let no day pass without reading the Quran
- j. Read the Quran in a manner that will not disturb others
- k. Stop reading when Adhan is heard
- l. Observe sijdatu-tilawa, where applicable
- m. Feel as though the Quran is addresses to you directly
- n. Consider every verse is relevant Today and not as thing of pass
- o. Read with a good voice

14. State three reasons why some Muslims find it difficult to read the Quran regularly. (3 mks)

- a. Secularization
- b. Ignorance.



- c. Pop culture influence.
- d. Influence of non-Muslims.
- e. Technological innovations.
- f. Negative peer influence.
- g. Negative socio-cultural environment.
- h. Negative media influence.
- i. Materialism.
- j. Decay of faith.

15. State four differences between the Quran and Hadith. (8 mks)

	Quran	Hadith
1	It is the word of Allah sent down upon prophet Muhammad (p.b.u.h) through angel Jibril	Is report about the acts, saying and confirmation of prophet Muhammad
2	The Quran has no categories because the meaning and wording is from Allah	It is categorized as Hadith Qudsi and Hadith nabawi
3	The Quran speaks in general terms and contains principles	Hadith being intepretion is analytical
4	Reading of the Quran the reader is rewarded	Reading of Hadith is not rewarded
5	Quran is being recieted in daily prayers and without which the prayer is invalid	Hadith is not recieted in prayers
6	Cleanliness (Twahara) is a primary requisite for reciting the Quran	Cleanliness (twahara) is not requisite when reciting Hadith
7	Quran is authentic as it was written and recieted in its original form from the time of the prophet	Hadith are classified according to their degree of authenticity
8	Muslims are commanded to listen to the Quran when it is being recited	It is not necessity to listen to Hadith being recited
9	The recording of the Quran took place during the prophet lifetime, he supervised it and listen to its in order of memorization	The writing of Hadith may very dependening on the reporters
10	Thhe Quran is memorized and recited in its original form/word	The word and sentences of hadith may very depending on the reporters

16. Outline three differences between Hadith and Sunnah. (6 mks)

	HADITH	SUNNAH
1	It is saying of the prophet	It is the practice and
2	Is what prophet taught	Is what prophet did
3	Is the instruction of the	Is the worshipping itself

4	Is the prophet guidance on	Is the way prophet treated the
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### 17. Discuss Evolution of Hadith. (5 mks)

#### A The prophet's own initiative:

1. Sometimes he would ask them a question in order first to extract from them what they knew before embarking on his explanation or giving them the answer to the question e.g: Do you know what is backbiting?
2. He gave an actual story in order to pass some lesson from it e.g. the three men of Banu Israel went on a Journey .....

#### B. He related parable to hammer a point e.g. the people who were in a ship. As a response to the questions of his companions.

1. Sometimes even his foes asked questions to test his knowledge, prophethood or as a challenge.
2. Sometimes two companions might have two different views on an issue. Therefore had to go to the prophet and ask him as which of the two is correct or acceptable.

#### 3. Women also asked questions

#### C. As an interpretation of the Quran.

1. Sometimes he explained the meaning or the purpose of what he had deduced from the Quran, without referring to it.
2. Sometimes he would mention Quran verse and then comment upon it or state the law or injunction derived from it.

#### D. The demand of circumstances. Different circumstances and situation would present themselves up as the prophet nurturing the companions and developing them spiritually, morally, socially, economically as well as politically.



### **18. Mention two Forms of Hadith. (2 mks)**

There are two classes of Hadith: Hadith

Qudsi and Hadith Nabawi. Hadith

Nabawi is divided into three

categories:

1. Qaul: a Statement given by the prophet (saw).
2. Fiil: This is an action performed by the prophet (saw)
3. Taqrir: This is an action of some of the companions which had the silent approval of the prophet (saw).

### **19. Outline the origin of Hadith. (5 mks)**

- a) During the time of the prophet (saw) lifetime, the prime source of religion and matter of Muslims was the revelation from Allah.
- b) The prophet relied on Allah to reveal to him the answers to a number of questions asked.
- c) The Muslims whenever faced by a matter of which there was no earlier guidance would refer their question or problem to the prophet (saw).
- d) The prophet (saw) would be guided by Quran, if there was no revelation to which he could refer the matter, he would wait for revelation from Allah.
- e) There are many cases where Allah sent revelation (Quran) to answer the questions, but there were times when the prophet had to give an answer to a matter or direction.
- f) The prophet with guidance from Allah would give his own answers and explanations, which were later recorded and memorized by the companions as the sayings of the prophet.

### **20. Outline three Contribution of Hadith to Islamic thought and culture. (3 mks)**

- a. Helps the Muslim to understand the Quran.
- b. It is the second source of Islamic Law.
- c. It guides one to Islamic way of life.
- d. It describes details about the Quran.

- e. It supplements Islamic teachings.
- f. Allah will reward the applicant of Sunnah.
- g. It teaches about the life of the prophet (saw).
- h. It teaches Muslims to practice what they preach like the Holly Quran.
- i. It is a source of wisdom and inspiration.
- j. It promotes learning of Islamic literature

**21. Mention three Articles of Iman. (3 mks)**

1. To believe in Allah
2. To believe in His angels
3. To believe in His books
4. To believe in His messengers
5. To believe in the last day
6. To believe in divine destiny

**22. What is the meaning of Tawheed? (2 mks)**

Literally means unification , making something one or asserting oneness. It comes from the Arabic verb "Wahada" which means to unite, unify or consolidate.

Or

Islamically means: to believe that Allah is the one and only God. Islamically means, the realizing and maintaining of Allah 's unity in man's actions (Rububiyyah), no one is similar to Him in His essence and attributes (Asmaa wa sifaat) and worship (uluhiyyah)

**23. Mention two Categories of Tawheed. (2 mks)**

- a. Tawheed ar- Rububiyyah: maintaining the unity of the lordship.
- b. Tawheed al-Asmaa was-swifaat: maintaining the unity of Allah 's names and attributes.
- c. Tawheed al-Uluhiyyah (ibaadat) :maintaining the unity of Allah 's worship.